

On various genera of the Homopterous family MEMBRACIDÆ, with descriptions of new species, and a new genus in the collection of the British Museum; by ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

In this, my second paper on the *Membracida*, I have given an enumeration of the species referable to the following genera of *Darninæ*—*Darnis*, *Ochrolomia*, *Stictopelta*, *Leptosticta*, *Hebetica*, *Cryptoptera*, *Dectonura*, *Alcmeone*, *Hyphinoe*, *Aconophora*, *Eumela*, *Combophora*, *Omolon*, *Nassunia*, *Rheria*, *Heteronotus*, and *Heniconotus*; and, with the exception of *Eumela*, *Combophora*, and *Nassunia*, have given references to the original descriptions and figures of the species.

As usual, I have been very careful to examine into the synonymy of each species for myself, and I have been astonished at the number of careless blunders which one author has copied from another down to the present time.

Family MEMBRACIDÆ.

Sub-Family DARNINÆ (*Darnida*, *Stal*).

DARNIS, *Fabricius*.

1. *Darnis lateralis*.

Darnis lateralis, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng. p. 27, 6 (1803).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

2. *Darnis trifasciata*.

Darnis trifasciata, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng. p. 28, 7 (1803).

Darnis bifasciata, Amyot and Serville, Hist. Hemipt. p. 545, 2; pl. 11, fig. 7 (1843).

Darnis capistrata, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 171, 7 (1836).

Tapajos (Bates). Brit. Mus.

3. *Darnis disrupta*.

Darnis disrupta, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 74 (1858).
 Amazons. Type Brit. Mus.

4. *Darnis partita*.

Darnis partita, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 75 (1858).
 Amazons. Type Brit. Mus.

5. *Darnis prasina*.

Darnis prasina, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 482, 14 (1846).

Darnis infixa, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 149 (1858).
 Venezuela (Birschell). Type Brit. Mus.

OCHROLOMIA, *Stal.*1. *Ochrolomia suturalis*.

Darnis suturalis, Germar, Silb. Revue Ent. iii, p. 250, 2 (1835).

Darnis trifusciata, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 171, 5 (1836).
 Brazil. Brit. Mus.

2. *Ochrolomia tricineta*.

Darnis tricineta, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 172, 6 (1836).
 Brazil.

3. *Ochrolomia incerta*.

Darnis incerta, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 149 (1858).
 Mexico (Sallé). Type Brit. Mus.

4. *Ochrolomia virescens*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 3.

Closely allied to *O. incerta*, but greenish testaceous, the pronotum more depressed, terminally much more acuminate, with its lateral or inferior margins much straighter (less convex); the punctuation slightly deeper and denser; anterior margin of the head much less convex. Length 8, width at humeral angles 4, expanse of tegmina 16 mm.

Rio Janeiro (A. Fry). Type Brit. Mus.

5. *Ochrolomia zonifera*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 2.

Form of *O. incerta*, but brownish olivaceous, the head and the anterior portion of the pronotum reddish castaneous; lateral margins almost to the apex, a broad triangular or pyramidal sinuated patch on each side, the two almost uniting in the centre of the dorsum so as to form an interrupted belt, and a broad V shaped zone across the posterior portion, creamy-yellowish bordered with black: punctuation considerably finer than in the two preceding species. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width at humeral angles, 4 mm.

Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

Darnis elegantula, Perty (not quoted by Walker), seems to be referable to this genus.

6. *Ochrolomia elegantula*.

Darnis elegantula, Perty, Delect. Anim. pl. 35, fig. 11 (1830-34).

Brazil.

STICTOPELTA, Stal.

1. *Stictopelta affinis*.

Darnis affinis, Guérin, Icon. Règne Anim. texte p. 364, Ins. pl. 59, fig. 2 (1829-44).

Darnis transversalis, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 148 (1858).

Mexico (Sallé). Walker's type, Brit. Mus.

2. *Stictopelta polita*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 1.

Shining black; head fulvous, with two central triangular spots surrounding the posterior ocelli, a spot on each side close to the eyes, and a slender bisinuated marginal line at the back, black; humeral margin of the pronotum and a broad lateral marginal fusiform patch yellow; tegmina red-brown; under surface of body black; coxae black, femora black with a round spot below and the knees fulvous; tibiae and tarsi mahogany red. Length 9, width at humeral angles 5 mm.

Ega (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

Allied to the preceding species but larger, much more shining, more finely punctured, the pronotum black instead of piceous, not spotted in front, the head spotted with black, the legs altogether differently coloured.

3. *Stictopelta bipunctata*.

Darnis bipunctata, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 171, 4 (1836).

Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders). Brit. Mus.

4. *Stictopelta adusta*.

Darnis adusta, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 170, 2 (1836).

Mexico, Oaxaca (Sallé). Brit. Mus.

5. *Stictopelta strigifrons*.

Darnis strigifrons, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 481, 8 (1846).

Mexico.

6. *Stictopelta? cruenta*.

Darnis cruenta, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 173, 8 (1836).

Brazil.

7. *Stictopelta præcox*.

Darnis præcox, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 173, 9 (1836).

Peru (ex Coll. Saunders). Brit. Mus.

8. *Stictopelta indeterminata*.

Darnis indeterminata, Walker, List. Homopt. Suppl. p. 148 (1858).

Santarem (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

9. *Stictopelta fraterna*, n. sp.

Bright reddish fulvous, gradually changing into greenish-yellow at the back and sides of the pronotum, the lateral margins bright sulphur-yellow; in form as well as in colour much like the preceding species, but differing in its somewhat less prominent humeral angles, the pronotum even more finely granulose punctate, much more abruptly acuminate at the tip, which is black, not speckled with whitish; and not clothed with hair, as in *D. indeterminata*; the legs not banded with piceous. Length 9, width at humeral angles 4 mm.

Mexico, Oaxaca (Sallé); Peru (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

The Peruvian example only differs from the Mexican one in being slightly brighter in colour.

10. *Stictopelta squarus*.

Darnis squarus, Fairm. Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 482, 15 (1846).

Darnis robusta, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 579, n. 25 (1851).

Pará (Wallace). Walker's Type, Brit. Mus.

LEPTOSTICTA, Stal.

1. *Leptosticta flaviceps*.

Darnis flaviceps, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. iv, p. 169, 1 (1836).

var. *Darnis limbata*, Burm. l.c. p. 173, 10 (1836).

Constancia and Tejuca (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

2. *Leptosticta latilinea*.

Darnis latilinea, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 147 (1858).

Constancia (H. Clark). Type Brit. Mus.

Although similar in general coloration to *Stictopelta affinis* this species seems to me to be structurally closer to the preceding.

3. *Leptosticta? cyclops*.

Darnis cyclops, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 479, 1 (1846).

Columbia.

HEBETICA, Stal.

1. *Hebetica convoluta*.

Membracis convoluta, Fabr., Ent. Syst. iv, p. 15, 28 (1794).

Membracis flavicincta, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv, p. 12, 2 (1821).

Membracis atemaria, Germar, l.c. 3 (1821).

Constancia and Tejuca (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

The type is still in the Banksian Cabinet in the British Museum.

2. *Hebetica cuneata*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 4.

Coloration of the preceding, but without the lateral yellow border to the pronotum; punctuation much coarser, humeral

angles decidedly more acute; pronotum longer, more tapering, with the apex usually slightly curved upwards. Length 17, width at humeral angles 6 mm.

Constancia (H. Clark). Type Brit. Mus.

We have three examples of this species, one of which has the apex of the pronotum straight.

3. *Hebetica apicalis*.

Darnis apicalis, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 483, 23 (1846).

Brazil.

4. *Hebetica limacodes*.

Darnis limacodes, Burm., Silb. Revue iv, p. 175, 12, pl. 36, figs. 13-16 (1836).

Tejuca (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

CRYPTOPTERA, Stal.

1. *Cryptoptera olivacea*.

Darnis olivacea, Fabr., Syst. Rhyn. p. 28, 8 (1803).

Constancia (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

2. *Cryptoptera acutula*.

Darnis acutula, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 481, 13 (1846).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

3. *Cryptoptera brevis*.

Darnis brevis, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 483, 18 (1846).

Mexico (Sallé).

The groups adopted above were characterized as sub-genera of *Darnis*, but since Stal has given good distinctive structural characters I prefer to regard them as genera.

DECTONURA, n. gen.

Pronotum, when viewed laterally, similar to *Hebetica*; but, seen from above, with a central longitudinal carina gradually

increasing in distinctness from the middle to the apex, the latter broad, truncated, depressed, terminally bisinuate-tridentate. Type *D. laticauda*.

Dectonura laticauda. Pl. VII, f. 21.

Darnis laticauda, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 483, 22 (1846).

Constancia (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

The *Darnis lineola*, of Walker, appears to be a new genus allied to *Tomogonia*, of Stal; *D. bistriga*, a species of *Rhexia*; *D. tripartita* and *D. stupida*, so far as I can judge from Fairmaire's figure of *H. ursus*, are referable to *Hyphens* of Stal.

The old genus *Hemiptycha* has been split up by Stal as follows:—1. *Proterpia*, type *H. rotundicornis*, Fairm.; 2. *Eualthe*, type *H. lævigata*, F.; 3. *Bubalopa*, type *H. furcata*, F.; 4. *Hemiptycha*, typical; 5. *Pyranthe*, type *H. flava*, F.; 6. *Alcmeone**, type *H. centrotoides*; 7. *Hyphinoë*, type *H. cuneata*, Germ.; I shall enumerate here the species referable to the two last groups in which the Collection of the British Museum is rich.

ALCMEONE, Stal.

1. *Alcmeone lata*.

Hemiptycha lata, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 571, 18. (1851).

Hab. —? Type Brit. Mus.

2. *Alcmeone picea*.

Hemiptycha picea, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 316, 13 (1846).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

Erroneously referred to *Pyranthe* by Dr. Stal; it is nearly allied to *A. centrotoides*.

* *Nassunia*, Stal, is more nearly allied to this genus than to typical *Hemiptycha*.

3. *Alcmeone centrotoïdes*.

Hemiptycha centrotoïdes, Fairm., Ann. Ent., Sér. 2, iv, p. 317, 14 (1846).

Hab. —? Brit. Mus.

4. *Alcmeone brevis*.

Hemiptycha brevis, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 571, 19 (1851).

Hab. —? Type Brit. Mus.

5. *Alcmeone curvicornis*.

Alcmeone curvicornis, Stal, Ofv. Vetensk. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 256, n. 2.

Cayenne.

In colouring this species seems only to differ from *A. centrotoïdes* in the pale lateral margins of the posterior process.

6. *Alcmeone caseoscalpris*, n. sp.

Form of *A. brevis*, but larger, the humeral horns longer, the centre of the pronotum less swollen with a more gradual transition into the terminal process; bright mahogany red, the head and front of thorax spotted with yellow, pronotum with a broad lateral submarginal streak; tips of humeral horns and terminal process black; tegmina pale horn yellow, the veins and an apical spot slightly darker. Length of pronotum 11, width at humeral horns 10; length of single tegmen 11 mm.

Hab. —? Type Brit. Mus.

This is the *Hemiptycha centrotoïdes* of Walker's List; but it differs from that species not only in colour but in structure, the front margin of the pronotum being regularly convex and the humeral horns perfectly continuous with it, so that, instead of being slightly inclined upwards, they take a downward curve.

HYPHINOË, Stal.

1. *Hyphinoë camelus*.

Darnis camelus, Gray in Griff. Anim. Kingd., Ins. ii, p. 260; pl. 109, 3 (1832).

Hemiptycha camelus, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér 2, iv, p. 319, 21 ; pl. 6, fig. 21 (1846).

Hemiptycha sagata, Germar, Silb. Revue 3, p. 245, 2 (1835).

Triquetra valida, Walker, List Homopt. 2, p. 524, 16 (1851).

Thelia obliqua, Walker, Ins. Saunders p. 73 (1858).

Mexico. Walker's types, Brit. Mus.

2. *Hyphinoë viridissima*.

♀ *Hemiptycha viridissima*, Walker, List Homopt. 2, p. 572, 21 (1851).

Mexico (Glennie, &c.). Type Brit. Mus.

Dr. Stal has sunk this as a synonym of the preceding on the authority of Walker (List Homopt. Suppl. p. 146), but, as I think, wrongly; we have three examples of each form and *H. viridissima* not only differs in size and colour, being much larger and greener than *H. camelus*, but it has considerably longer tegmina, is far more coarsely punctured, has the front margin of the pronotum bracket-shaped (—), the humeral horns prominent, and the posterior process longer.

3. *Hyphinoë globiceps*.

♂ *Hemiptycha globiceps*, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 319, 21 ; pl. 6, fig. 19 (1846).

♀ *Hemiptycha cuneata*, Fairm., l.c., 23 ; pl. 6, fig. 26 (1846).

Mexico (Sallé). Brit. Mus.

The females of this species are more like that sex of *H. camelus* than are examples of the preceding species.

4. *Hyphinoë placida*.

Hemiptycha placida, Germar, Silb. Revue 3, p. 246, 4 (1835).

Rio Janeiro (A. Fry). Brit. Mus.

Erroneously referred by Dr. Stal to his genus *Pyranthe*.

5. *Hyphinoë bigutta*.

Hemiptycha bigutta, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 142 (1858).

Guatemala (Scherzer). Type Brit. Mus.

6. *Hyphinoë diabolica*, n. sp.

♀ Piceous, with slightly paler tegmina; the head, humeral horns, a slender longitudinal dash just below the sub-dorsal impression of the pronotum, and the apex of the terminal process quite black; densely and coarsely punctured, the anterior margin of the pronotum somewhat bracket shaped (less distinctly so than in *H. viridissima*); humeral horns rather prominent. Length of pronotum 13, width at humeral horns 9, length of tegmina 12 mm.

Hab. —? Type Brit. Mus.

In form this species is intermediate between *H. globiceps* and *H. viridissima*.

7. *Hyphinoë morio*.

Hyphinoë morio, Stal, Ofv. Vetensk. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 257, 4.

Pacho, New Granada (Janson). Brit. Mus.

8. *Hyphinoë asphaltina*.

Hemiptycha asphaltina, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, pl. 6, fig. 20 (1846).

♂ *Hemiptycha apriformis*, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 144 (1858).

♀ *Hemiptycha pubescens*, Walker, l.c. (1858).

Mexico (Sallé). Walker's types Brit. Mus.

This species differs from *H. morio*, just as *H. camelus* does from *H. viridissima*.

ACONOPHORA,* Fairm.

1. *Aconophora flavipes*.

Aconophora flavipes, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 294, 1 (1846).

Brazil (Children). Brit. Mus.

* Dr. Stal in his enumeration of the species of *Aconophora*, omits more than half the described forms.

2. *Aconophora laminata*.

Aconophora laminata, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 295, 2 (1846).

Mexico, Oaxaca (Sallé). Brit. Mus.

3. *Aconophora stabilis*.

Aconophora stabilis, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 135 (1858).

Mexico (Glennie). Type Brit. Mus.

4. *Aconophora mexicana*.

Aconophora mexicana, Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1864, p. 70, 427 ; Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders) ; Guatemala (Salvin). Brit. Mus.

I think it very doubtful whether this is more than a variety of the preceding species.

5. *Aconophora spathata*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 16.

Colouring of *A. stabilis*, dull chocolate brown sprinkled with testaceous pubescence, but the thoracic horn blackish, more robust at the base and gradually decreasing in width to the apex, slightly more decumbent, anterior margin behind the head slightly concave and undulated ; tegmina semi-transparent beyond the middle, reddish testaceous, clothed to the middle with testaceous pubescence ; legs reddish-yellow, the tibiae and tarsi clothed with pubescence, tibiae with black marginal denticles ; pronotum granuloso-punctate. Length with tegmina 10, with horn, thorax and tegmina 14 ; width at humeral angles 4 mm.

Brazil. Type Brit. Mus.

Most nearly allied to the succeeding species.

6. *Aconophora pubescens*.

Aconophora pubescens, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 70 (1858).

South America (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

7. *Aconophora cultellata*.

Aconophora cultellata, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 70 (1858).

Amazons (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

8. *Aconophora marginata*.

Aconophora marginata, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 540, 16 (1851).

Aconophora gracilicornis, Stal, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico (Argent, Glennie). Type Brit. Mus.

9. *Aconophora æneosparsa*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 14.

Structure of the preceding, excepting that the front of the head is slightly narrower, and that the whole exposed portion of the body, pronotum and tegmina is covered with brilliant brassy pubescence; legs reddish-yellow, smooth, the tibiæ with black marginal denticles; pronotum and head olivaceous, thoracic horn red-brown, tegmina testaceous hyaline, with two piceous spots near the middle of the inner margin. Length with tegmina 9; with horn, thorax and tegmina 12; width at humeral angles $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mexico, Volcano of Orizaba (Sallé). Type Brit. Mus.

10. *Aconophora pugnax*.

Smilia pugnax, Germar, Silb. Revue 3, p. 239, 19 (1835).
Brazil.

11. *Aconophora gilvipes*.

Aconophora gilvipes, Stal, Kongl. Svenska, Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Rio Janeiro. Sp. ead? Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders). Brit. Mus.

This was identified by Walker, with the preceding species, but it differs in colouring and probably in the direction of the thoracic horn.

12. *Aconophora imbellis*.

Aconophora imbellis, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 295, 4 (1846).

Aconophora surgens, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 69 (1858).

South America (ex Coll. Saunders). Walker's type, Brit. Mus.

13. *Aconophora pugionata*.

Membracis pugionata, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv, p. 20, 17 (1821).

Pará (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

14. *Aconophora xiphias*.

Membracis xiphias, Fabr., Syst. Rhyn. p. 12, 29 (1803).
South America.

15. *Aconophora teligera*.

Smilia teligera, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv, p. 21, 18 (1821).
Brazil.

16. *Aconophora curvata*.

Membracis curvata, Fabr., Syst. Rhyn. p. 13, 34 (1803).
South America.

17. *Aconophora concolor*.

Aconophora concolor, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 540, 17 (1851).

Aconophora nigra, Stal, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico (Coffin, &c.). Type Brit. Mus.

18. *Aconophora laticorne*.

Aconophora laticorne, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 134 (1858).

Aconophora hastata, Stal (nec Fabr.), Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico (Sallé and Glennie). Type Brit. Mus.

19. *Aconophora caliginosa*.

Aconophora caliginosa, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 135 (1858).

Guatemala (Deby). Type Brit. Mus.

20. *Aconophora ludina*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 18.

Allied to the preceding species but much smaller, and with differently coloured legs; black, becoming picuous at the shoulders, the head, front of pronotum, compressed borders of thoracic horn, dorsal region of pronotum, inner border and central area of tegmina clothed with golden pubescence; tegmina picuous with a costal spot, and the internal third testaceous-hyaline; legs reddish, posterior pair with the basal three-fourths

of the femora piceous. form of *A. flavipes*, pronotum rather coarsely punctured. Length with tegmina 8; with horn, thorax and tegmina 10; width at humeral angles 3 mm.

Brazil (Miers). Type Brit. Mus.

Erroneously referred by Mr. Walker to *A. incumbens*.

21. *Aconophora prunitia*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 19.

Dull laky-red with the thoracic horn purplish, apical third of tegmina semihyaline pale brown; pronotum rather finely punctured, the thoracic horn moderately long, rather slender, scarcely ascending above the dorsal line, rounded at the apex, bordered by a tolerably wide keel; head black with laky-red border, its posterior margin straight in the centre but deeply sinuate on each side; corium pubescent; tibiae, particularly of the posterior pair of legs, coarsely pubescent. Length with tegmina $6\frac{1}{2}$; with horn, thorax and tegmina $1\frac{1}{2}$; width at humeral angles $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mexico, Oaxaca (Sallé); Peru (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

We have four examples of this very distinct little species.

Aconophora incumbens has been separated by Dr. Stal to form his genus *Argante*.

22. *Aconophora obtusa*.

Aconophora obtusa, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 542, 20 (1851).

Brazil. Type Brit. Mus.

23. *Aconophora ccnifera*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 17.

Chocolate-brown, tegmina paler with yellowish hyaline internal angles; legs ferruginous; front of pronotum and head pubescent; thoracic horn porrect, obtusely conical, laterally compressed at the borders, acutely conical when viewed from above, occupying nearly half the pronotum; terminal process acute, spine-like with a well defined dorsal carina. Length with tegmina 9; with horn, thorax and tegmina 12; width at humeral angles $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

The dorsal line of the pronotum (including the horn) is oblique, with a scarcely preceptible angle at the base of the horn, but with the terminal process horizontal and slightly convex.

24. *Aconophora compressa*.

Aconophora compressa, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 511, 18 (1851).

Mexico (Coffin).

25. *Aconophora subinermis*.

Aconophora subinermis, Stål, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 2, 7, p. 28, 2 (1862).

Rio Janeiro.

26. *Aconophora gladiata*.

Aconophora gladiata, Stål, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico, Vera Cruz (Sallé).

27. *Aconophora femoralis*.

Aconophora femoralis, Stål, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico (Sallé).

28. *Aconophora quadrivittata*.

Membracis quadrivittata, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vi, p. 300, 9 (1831).

Thelia? *quadrivittata*, Walker, List Homopt. iv, p. 1143, 44 (1852).

Aconophora rubrivittata, Walker, l.c. ii, p. 537, 11 (1851).

Aconophora porrecta, Walker, l.c. p. 538, 12 (1851).

United States. Walker's types, Brit. Mus.

This is the most variable species known to me; the following may be a form of it.

29. *Aconophora viridescens*.

Aconophora viridescens, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 538, 13 (1851).

Aconophora guttifera, Walker, l.c. p. 539, 15 (1851).

East Florida (Doubleday); Mexico (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

30. *Aconophora lineosa*.

Aconophora lineosa, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 134 (1858).

North America. Type Brit. Mus.

31. *Aconophora gigantea*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 15.

Pronotum dull mustard-yellow, multicostate with double irregular series of coarse punctures between the costæ, dorsally carinate; thoracic horn black with two scarlet carinæ, which converge and unite before reaching the apex, oblique, decreasing in width towards the obtusely rounded apex, laterally compressed and coarsely punctured, almost linear when viewed from above, terminal spine extremely long, acute, depressed at the apex, extending to just beyond the tegmina; humeral angles rather prominent, front of thorax with a central longitudinal carina; head considerably wider than long, it, the legs and body testaceous; tegmina testaceous hyaline, with blackish terminal border. Length exclusive of horn $11\frac{1}{2}$, including horn 15 mm.

Ega (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

32. *Aconophora lata*.

Aconophora lata, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 69 (1858).

Thelia gladiator, Walker (nec *gladiata*, Stal), List Homopt. 2, p. 567, 38 (1851).

Pará (Wallace). Types Brit. Mus.

Although, by rights, this species should perhaps bear the name of *A. gladiator*, and Stal's insect should be renamed, I prefer for the present (as I do not know the latter), to retain Walker's later name for *A. gladiator*, and thus avoid the possibility of adding to the synonymy by giving a fresh designation to what may be identical with one of Walker's species; the fact that Stal steadily ignored the greater part of Walker's work renders this far from unlikely.

33. *Aconophora hastata*.

Membracis hastata, Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. p. 12, 29 (1803).

? *Aconophora nigrivittata*, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 539, 14 (1851).

Hab. — ? Walker's type, Brit. Mus.

34. *Aconophora brasiliensis*.

Aconophora brasiliensis, Stal, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 34 (1869).

Rio Janeiro.

35. *Aconophora grisescens*.

Smilia grisescens, Germar, Silb. Revue iii, p. 238, 17 (1835).

Aconophora interna, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 541, 19 (1851).

Brazil. Walker's type Brit. Mus.

36. *Aconophora tenuicornis*.

Aconophora tenuicorne, (sic) Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 70 (1858).

Amazons (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

37. *Aconophora pallescens*.

Aconophora pallescens, Stal, Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 8, 1, p. 35 (1869).

Mexico.

I here add the description of a small species of *Thelia*, which I found associated with *Aconophora* by Mr. Walker.

Thelia costigera, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 20.

Clay-coloured, thoracic horn streaked with black; pronotum very convex, the dorsal line forming an arch from the back of the horn to the posterior extremity; dorsal keel very distinct and continued from the anterior margin of the thorax over the thoracic horn and thence down the centre of the dorsum; tegmina more than half concealed by the pronotum, the exposed portion similar in structure; sides of the pronotum multicostate, with three irregular series of coarse punctures between the costæ; thoracic horn laterally compressed with four costæ on each side. Extreme length including horn 8 mm.

British Guiana (Schomburgh). Type Brit. Mus.

EUMELA, Stal.

To this genus Dr. Stal refers *Smilia semiacuta* St., *Membracis fornicata*, Germ., and *Smilia sellata*, Germ.; three species unknown to me. So far as I can comprehend the structure of

these insects from description, without seeing figures or types, I should consider them to be similar in form to *Thelia angulata* and *T. tacta*, of Walker, and therefore would add the latter to the genus.

DARNOIDES, Fairm.

To this genus I would add *Horiola semivitta* of Walker.

COMBOPHORA, Germ.

The following species are referable to this genus—*C. Beskii*, Germ., *Membracis inanis*, Fabr., *C. consentanea*, Fairm. (= *C. maculata*, Guérin), and *C. minor*, Fairm. (= *C. discontinua*, Walker).

OMOLON, Walker (*Heliodore*, Stal).

1. *Omolon laportei*.

Combophora laportei, Germar, Silb. Revue Ent. iii, p. 253, 2 (1835).

Combophora carinata, Guérin, Icon. Règne Anim. p. 366 (1829–44).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

2. *Omolon incongrua*.

Combophora incongrua, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 340 (1858).

Tunantins (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

3. *Omolon tridens*.

Omolon tridens, Walker, Journ. Entom. i, p. 316, pl. xv, fig. 1 (1862).

Head yellow, with two longitudinal black stripes; pronotum coarsely and regularly reticulate-punctate, sulphur yellow, with a strongly marked rugulose black-edged castaneous dorsal carina; on either side, parallel to the latter and proceeding from the anterior margin, two black convergent stripes, which unite and taper to a point just below the centre of the dorsal arch; a trigonate clay-coloured spot, bordered by a forked and then semicircular black stripe, the outer extremity of which runs along the upper margin of the posterior lateral spines, an oblique black bordered clay-coloured patch at the inferior extremity of

the pronotum ; the area enclosed between the spines dull castaneous bordered with black ; the spines black, excepting in the centre at the base ; terminal process castaneous, with black base, separated from the lateral spines by a stripe of yellow ; tegmina hyaline with diffused yellow terminal border, the veins black ; body and legs bright mustard-yellow. Length including the closed tegmina 7, width between lateral spines $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

St. Paulo (Bates). Brit. Mus.

4. *Omolon varius*.

Omolon varius, Walker, Journ. Entom. i, p. 316 (1862).

Pará.

It is difficult to comprehend how either Walker could have failed to recognize his two new species as being congeneric with *Combophora laportei*, or Stal to recognize the identity of his new genus with the genus figured by Walker.

NASSUNIA, Stal.

The following species are referable to this genus—*Smiliorachis bipunctata*, *binotata* and *bispina* of Fairm., *Nassunia bistillata* and *dalmanni* of Stal, *Centrotus costalis* and *Cerasa fortis* of Walker.

RHEXIA Stal.

1. *Rhexia flavicans*.

Scaphula flavicans, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 294, 2 (1846).

Cayenne.

2. *Rhexia pallescens*.

Darnis pallescens, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng. p. 28, 9 (1803).

Scaphula alutacea, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 495, 4 (1846).

Santarem. Brit. Mus.

3. *Rhexia centromaculata*.

Scaphula centromaculata, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 495, 3 (1846).

Cayenne.

4. *Rhexia bistriga*.*Darnis bistriga*, Walker, Ins. Saund. p. 74 (1858).

Amazons (ex Coll. Saunders). Type Brit. Mus.

5. *Rhexia varicosa*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 5.

Chocolate-brown; front of head carmine, with a black marginal line on each side; back of head with a central yellow spot; a submarginal semicircular sulcus round the front and sides; pronotum coarsely punctured; the humeral angles, a central spot between them, and an abbreviated transverse angulated bar formed by the confluence of two spots beyond the middle, yellow; tegmina shining, the basal two-thirds chocolate-brown, crossed by an oblique yellow belt, the veins carmine; apical third whitish hyaline with yellow veins, and with a black abbreviated marginal line at the apex within the veinless border; body and legs pale testaceous, abdomen with carmine margins to the segments. Length including tegmina $6\frac{1}{3}$, width at humeral angles 4 mm.

Ega (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

6. *Rhexia bifasciata*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 6.

Saffron-yellow; front of head with a black marginal dash on each side in front of the eyes; a submarginal semicircular sulcus round the front and sides; pronotum rather coarsely punctured; a black belt just behind the shoulders, expanding in front into a broad semicircular patch; a black apical belt; apex carinate, depressed, pale yellow; tegmina with a basal black belt, and a second across the third fourth, the interspace between them saffron-yellow crossed by red veins; apical area hyaline white, with a black marginal line within the veinless border; body and legs pale sandy yellowish, abdomen with black margins to the segments. Length including tegmina $6\frac{1}{2}$, width at humeral angles $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

St. Paulo (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

HETERONOTUS, *Laporte*.1. *Heteronotus quadrinodosus*.*Heteronotus quadrinodosus*, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 499, 1; pl. 5, fig. 27 (1846).*Heteronotus quinquenodosus*, Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1864, p. 70, 425.

Mexico, Volcano of Orizaba (Sallé). Brit. Mus.

Dr. Stal has mistaken the succeeding species (as did Walker), for the insect described by Fairmaire, but it is clear from the original description that the main body of the pronotum was not regarded as a node by the French author; *H. quadrinodosus* is described as shining brown-black, with the first two nodes nearly equal and the strong ventral spine emitted from the third smaller node, whereas the *quadrinodosus* of Walker is black, with only three true nodes and the spines emitted from the third or largest and terminal node.

2. *Heteronotus trinodosus*. n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 8.

Heteronotus quadrinodosus, Walker, (nec Fairm.) List Homopt. ii, p. 592, 1 (1851).

Black, shining, hairy, strongly punctured; pronotum trinodose, the anterior portion or main body of the pronotum armed with two central horizontal transverse blackish spines, with castaneous undersurface; a central longitudinal carina, partly coloured with pale yellow; margins pale yellow; nodes with a central carina, the first compressed in front, and with an abbreviated transverse yellow line on each side, the second node orbicular, smaller than the first, the third oval, largest of the three, with a pale yellow line on each side in front; two small terminal conical castaneous denticles, a strong oblique hairy castaneous spine emitted from the base of the node below; tegmina pale yellowish-testaceous hyaline with castaneous veins; legs castaneous; body whitly-brown. Length 12 mm.

Mexico (Schuckard). Type Brit. Mus.

3. *Heteronotus bicornis*.

Ranatra bicornis, Lesson, Ill. Zool. pl. 57, fig. 1 (1832).

Combophora culucraus, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 228, 2 (1833).

Heteronotus stipatus, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 155 (1858).

Brazil (Miers); Constancia (H. Clark, &c.). Walker's type Brit. Mus.

4. *Heteronotus abbreviatus*.

Heteronotus abbreviatus, Fairm., Ann. Ent. Sér. 2, iv, p. 500, 5; pl. 7, fig. 26 (1846).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

5. *Heteronotus nodosus*.

Membracis nodosa, Germ., Mag. Ent. iv, p. 30, 41; pl. 1, fig. 2 (1821).

Combophora nodosa, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 229, 6 (1833).

Brazil; Constancia (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

6. *Heteronotus glanduliger*.

Ranatra glanduligera, Lesson, Ill. Zool. pl. 57, fig. 2 (1832).

Heteronotus nigricans, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 96, 2; pl. 3, fig. 8.

Brazil (Miers); Rio Janeiro (H. Clark). Brit. Mus.

7. *Heteronotus inermis*.

Heteronotus inermis, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 97, 4; pl. 3, fig. 10 (1852).

Centrotus furcatus, Gray in Griff. Anim. Kingd., Ins. ii, p. 261; pl. 108, fig. 1 (1832).

Combophora reticulata, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 227, 1 (1833).

Brazil; Rio Janeiro (A. Fry). Brit. Mus.

One of our examples is probably the type of Mr. Gray's description, but there is no label to identify it by.

8. *Heteronotus flavolineatus*.

Heteronotus flavolineatus, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 96, 3; pl. 3, fig. 9 (1832).

Combophora signata, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 228, 3 (1833).

Brazil. Brit. Mus.

9. *Heteronotus delineatus*. Pl. VII, f. 9.

Heteronotus delineatus, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 154 (1858).

Ega (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

This is one of the most singular species in the genus.

HENICONOTUS, *Stal.*1. *Heniconotus horridus*.

Membracis horrida, Fabr., Ent. Syst. iv, p. 12, 18 (1794).

Heteronotus fuscus, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 98, 6 (1832).

Combophora bullifera, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 229, 4 (1833).

Heteronotus excisus, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 593, 5 (1851).

Pará (Wallace). Walker's Type, Brit. Mus.

2. *Heniconotus æthiops*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 7.

Blackish piceous, shining; head with the anterior margins and a central stripe yellow; anterior portion of the pronotum armed with two long slender oblique divergent spines, each surrounded at the base by a yellow annulus, the margins, and a U shaped line in front yellow; a yellow trigonate lateral spot on each side of the constriction in front of the first node, the latter obtusely obconical and quite black; second and terminal node obtusely conical trispinose, the lateral spines being long, slender and tipped with yellow, the third spine emitted from below (in a curved oblique position slanting outwards), still longer than the lateral spines and also tipped with yellow; tegmina pale yellowish hyaline, with the apical area burnt-sienna brown, base black, veins piceous; legs piceous, the hind femora tipped with yellow; abdomen yellow, with the exception of the sexual organs, venter grey, spotted with yellow. Length including tegmina $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ecuador (Buckley). Type Brit. Mus.

Readily distinguished from the preceding by the proximity of the nodes to each other, the small size of the terminal one and the great length of its spines.

3. *Heniconotus belliger*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 13.

Testaceous; pronotum black, becoming piceous in front, the anterior portion armed with two long slender divergent curved spines, lateral borders and two arched stripes, which unite in front, yellow; first node only separable by a slight depression and its more intensely black hue from the anterior portion; terminal node separated by peduncle from the first, extremely small but armed with three unusually long slender yellow-tipped spines, the two upper ones projecting upwards and outwards at

an oblique angle, the inferior spine one-third longer, dark piceous rather than black, extending obliquely downwards and backwards almost to the end of the tegmina; tegmina pale yellowish hyaline with the apical area slightly deeper in tint, the outer border brownish, the veins yellow, excepting along the anterior margin which is brown. Length including tegmina 12 mm.

St. Paulo (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

4. *Heniconotus xanthomelas*.

Heteronotus xanthomelas, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 339 (1858).

Tunantins (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

5. *Heniconotus tridens*.

Combophora tridens, Burm., Silb. Revue Ent. i, p. 229, 5 (1833).

Pará (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

6. *Heniconotus leucotelus*.

Heteronotus leucotelus, Walker, List. Homopt. Suppl. p. 155 (1858).

Ega (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

Quite distinct from the species subsequently described from Ega under the same name and in the same volume.

7. *Heniconotus spinosus*.

Heteronotus spinosus, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 96, 1; pl. 3, fig. 7 (1832).

Heteronotus flavolineatus, Amyot et Serville (nec De Laporte), Hist. Nat. Hemipt. p. 549; pl. 9, fig. 6 (1843).

Tunantins (Bates). Brit. Mus.

Local form.—*Heniconotus confusus*, Butler. Pl. VII, f. 10.

Heteronotus nodosus, Walker (nec Burm.), List Homopt. Suppl. p. 154 (1858).

Santarem and Tapajos (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

Much more slenderly made than *H. spinosus* (typical), the thoracic spines less curved, the terminal node smaller, with longer spines and a longer pedicle connecting it with the first node.

This species can be readily distinguished from the following, by the protuberance on the back of the main body of the pronotum, which, when viewed laterally, gives the pronotum a trinodose appearance.

8. *Heniconotus armatus*.

Heteronotus armatus, De Laporte, Ann. Ent. i, p. 97, 5 (1832).

Heteronotus abcisus, Walker, List Homopt. ii, p. 505, 16 (1851).

Pará (Wallace). Walker's type, Brit. Mus.

Local form—*Membracis clavata*, Perty, Delect. Anim. pl. 35, fig. 7 (1830-34).

"Province of Bahia." Brazil. Brit. Mus.

9. *Heniconotus strigosus*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 11.

Nearly allied to *H. spinosus*, but rather more slenderly made, the head narrower, the main body of the pronotum black, with the sides, an irregular longitudinal central stripe, two small dashes on either side of the anterior margin, and an obtuse V shaped stripe, yellow; markings of the nodes as in *H. spinosus*, but blacker; posterior node with parallel sides, much longer than in *H. spinosus*, and crossed by a distinct yellow stripe, spines much shorter. Length including tegmina 12 mm.

St. Paulo (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

10. *Heniconotus divisus*.

Heteronotus divisus, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 156 (1858).

Pará (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

11. *Heniconotus parvinodis*, n. sp. Pl. VII, f. 12.

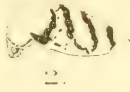
Heteronotus leucotelus, Walker, List Homopt. Suppl. p. 339 (nec p. 155), (1858).

Ega (Bates); var. St. Paulo (Bates). Type Brit. Mus.

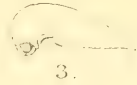
This species is remarkable for the very small nodes of the pronotum, the St. Paulo form differs from the type in having the sutural lines black.



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15.



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13.



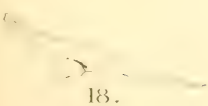
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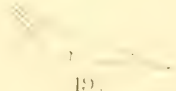
17.



18.



21.



19.